



## The War Against Submarines

CANADIANS WERE TOLD recently that progress is being made in the Battle of the Atlantic and that we can now be said to be holding our own in that important phase of the war. In May the toll of shipping losses in the North Atlantic were the lowest in nineteen months. It is well known to the enemy that the valuable and ever-increasing volume of Canadian and American shipping and supplies is being sent to the battle fronts in ships and the intense submarine campaign in the Atlantic was in part, Germany's answer to the bombing of her industrial centres. On April 7, of this year, Goebels wrote in the German newspaper "Das Reich": "We possess a terribly effective weapon in submarine warfare which at the moment is hitting Britain harder than the air war is hitting us."

### Offensive Was Started Early

Since the beginning of the war Germany has steadily increased her rate of submarine production. It is believed that by establishing a system to produce a U-boat have been reduced by one-half and that Germany may have as many as five hundred submarines in commission. This would mean that over one hundred might be at sea at one time. Since the campaign began, Britain and the other United Nations have developed increasingly powerful counter-measures against the U-boat. The navies and air forces have cooperated in the search and the building and operating of submarines, as well as on the U-boats themselves when they are at sea. This offensive has been encouraged by the activities of the Anti-U-boat Welfare Committee, set up in London in 1942.

Air and Naval Attacks Heavy

Submarine bases and building yards on the Continent have been constant targets for air attack and we are told that the majority of submarine crews, which are trained in the Baltic sea, never return to their bases laid there by the Royal Air Force. It is estimated that out of the German plants for submarine production in Europe, 100 are now air attacked and London, St. Nazaire, the principal submarine bases on the French Atlantic coast have been subjected to numerous thousand-ton raids. Planes of the Coastal Command also attack U-boats relentlessly in the Bay of Biscay, through which many ships pass on their way to the Atlantic. The main forces of Coastal Command and the Royal Navy have taken part in the offensive and defensive war against the submarine at sea. Many new and secret devices have been brought into use and new fast sub-chasing ships have been used. The Canadian navy protects the Western half of the North Atlantic convoy route and Canadian ships, as well as the ship-building yards of the Dominion have played an important part in this critical battle against the submarines.



EGGS AS A MEAT SUBSTITUTE

Now that meat rationing is established, you probably have your own system of meat planning in full swing. In households of two or three people you should be able to get along on 2 eggs a day, or even less, at times a week. You can replace the meat by foods such as eggs, cheese, fish, poultry, which are in the same category nutritionally.

Don't cook the eggs at a high temperature as the whites become tough—you should always use a moderate, even low, type of egg cooking. Eggs are a great meat substitute.

You will find eggs a great asset to your menu, not only for their palatability but also because they can be used in a variety of ways. Eggs are used as:

- (1) Main dish—soufflés, omelets, casserole dishes.
- (2) Leavening agent—in sponge cakes. The egg white holds air better than any other food.
- (3) Thickening agent—in soups, stews, gravies, etc.
- (4) Emulsions—in mayonnaise.

Write to the Western Division Health League of Canada, 111 Avenue Road, Toronto, for Egg Dishes.

### Hard On Civilians

Renovation Of Clothing Is Made Difficult By Labor Shortage

In the tight grip of the coupon we are all learning how to make clothes and other things last longer. And, as we have seen in the past, and not without reason, of reckless extravagance, has taken the lesson to heart. There are military depots in every country which receive in some of damaged goods, repair them, and send them back fit for further service.

The renovation of clothing is the chief work of these establishments. When uniforms are cleaned and repaired, they are sent to other workers at other benches, all women, all doing an efficient job of work. This picture is a tribute to the women who are working hard for the war effort by the enthusiastic manner in which they have taken over work in war plants which had never before come within women's sphere.

### British Nursery Schools

Plan Has Been Greatly Expanded During The War

Nursery schools, designed to help busy mothers with infants below school age, have been expanded in Britain during the war, and the number of children in nurseries in Toronto has helped greatly in this. But the Nursery School Association has long been established in Canada, and, when the war started, there were 8,000 infants in over 100 nursery schools and 170,000 in nurseries.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to follow this good example are severely hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment, and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

have been depleted to

accept garments for treatment,

and the mothers have been compelled to

make up the work, possibly

months instead of the few days—when

the army uses and wears down.

Meanwhile the civilians' efforts to

follow this good example are severely

hampered.

The staffs of the various nurseries

# Giant Four-Engined Liberator Bomber Engages In Thrilling Attack On Enemy Submarine

FIRST blood in the war against U-boats since Royal Canadian Air Force units have been equipped with giant, four-engined Liberators to close the mid-Atlantic gap in convoy protection, was drawn recently by a crew led by a 22-year-old Edmonton "skipper," Air Vice-Marshal G. O. Johnstone, Air Officer Commanding in Chief, Eastern Air Command, who directs aerial protection of convoys in the Northwest Atlantic. He has authorized release of details of the first attack on a U-boat registered by an R.C.A.F. Liberator squadron.

Since inauguration of the continuous aerial umbrella over the North Atlantic sea-lanes, attacks on U-boats have been frequent, but few because the undevoted Wolf pack have retired to healthier waters. In this first attack the big Liberator roared down to catch the U-boat fully surfaced and almost motionless. It was a clear day, the sun was high, and one Jerry who hurriedly attempted to get a conning-tower gun into action was quickly discouraged by a bullet from the gunner. As the U-boat lay exposed the crew's deck, hull and conning-tower and ricechests kicked up foam on the sea's surface, the Liberator's Captain let go the first shot of depth charges. They were followed by a second, and a U-boat tossing it about like a chip. The aircraft returned to the scene a second and third time and each time the U-boat was enveloped in the smoke and fire of its own explosion. Then the submarine disappeared leaving only a short trail of air bubbles. Bits of debris, planks and a large cylindrical object which was a crew hatch were minutely floated to the surface. Some minutes later a patch of oil appeared.

There is doubt about the fate of the U-boat. The official assessment has not yet been made. The crew trust that their courageous efforts have not claimed a "kill," but they are satisfied that the Jerries got at least a moral-shattering jolting and there are reasonable grounds for supporting the claim. They may have been too badly damaged to make home port. And the attack was sufficient to whip enthusiasm to a new pitch in a squadron where morale was already high.

Pilot Officer R. H. "Widget" Stevenson of Edmonton, who joined the Air Force in September 1940 immediately after his graduation from high school was "skipper" of the crew whose avage average 20 years. Captain of the crew was Officer R. M. Palmer of Ottawa, aged 23. Two members of the crew were: Pilot Officer W. J. "Biff" Olsen of Toronto, the navigator; 23; Warrant Officer J. P. Perry, the last to call him "Pete," Georgette, P.E.I., the wireless operator; 22; Warrant Officer 2 W. E. "Widget" Burgess (a Widget is a junior Grenadier of Winnipeg's upper tiermen); 24; Warrant Officer 2 H. B. Hay Haines of Hamilton, the radio operator; 25; Flight Sgt. Harry W. Kostuk of Edmonton, who mane the two waist gunns and—under the cameras, 25.

The crew was giving dog coverages to a convoy somewhere near the mid-Atlantic when the submarine was first sighted miles away. As the skipper sounded the alarm bell, the gunner and pilot ducked into clouds to stalk the submarine and a few minutes later roared down over him. Excitement ran high but it well pent and every member of the crew had the same idea: about half a populated rock "Ole." Olsen had the bomb doors open at the right moment and the "Widget" was poised at his guns in the upper turret, waiting for the moment in the air the would bring the U-boat into range.

"At about 300 yards, Widget started firing his guns in the top turret. I could see splashes by the bullets as they ricocheted off the conning tower deck," Stevenson reported later. "It was a wonderful sight. After the first attack the U-boat was completely obliterated by the explosions of the depth charges which were strung out. It quickly lost its forward speed and in a second time in a man was observed attempting to get the sub's anti-aircraft gun into action. Widget quickly disengaged him and then chased him more luckless. Jerry behind the conning tower. I couldn't see what happened to them because they disappeared in the swirls of water from our depth charges. On our return to the U-boat was still over on its side and then settled beneath the turbulent sea, leaving quite a bit of debris, and a patch of oil at the only record of its presence."

Flying Officer Palmer, the co-pilot, said the U-boat seemed to be blown completely out of the water on its side by the force of the depth charges dropped in the third attack.

## Admiral Horton At Work



Admiral Sir Max Horton is pictured in his office, London, Eng., with his secretary, Third Officer Kathleen Hallaran, of the Wrens. Admiral Horton is responsible for western approaches headquarters, where convoys are reduced to pieces of string and arrows as they are re-routed across the Atlantic to England.

## For Army Wives

Many Canadian Service Men Have Married British Girls

To avoid misunderstanding, the rules about marriage of Canadian soldiers to British girls have been reissued, and it is made clear for those brides who want to sail once for the United States that they do not automatically become American citizens, although they may be naturalized in three years instead of five.

There is no similar rule about citizenship for women marrying Canadian men. The following are the other regulations, such as the permission for marriage from the commanding officer and the time of waiting, that do not differ for Canadian and American girls seeking English brides. Wives of Canadians become Canadian nationals on marriage and a few of them, usually accompanying their husbands when they return home, have been settled already in Canada.

Canadian military authorities in London give an estimate of over 10,000 Canadian men married to British girls in this country between 1939 and 1941. From 1919 until 1938 he was Chief of the Royal Canadian Agricultural and Veterinary Department of Agriculture, and in 1938 was appointed Chief of the Division of Plant Protection. In 1942 he was appointed Dominion Entomologist in succession to Dr. Arthur Gibson.

He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; President of the Association of Economic Entomologists in 1936; President of the Entomological Society of Ontario in 1939-47, and in 1938 was Vice-president of the Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants. He belonged to the Canadian Field Naturalists' Society, and the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturalists.

VEGETABLE OIL  
A bushel of flax yields about 18 pounds of oil; soybeans give about 18 pounds per bushel; and slightly over four pounds of sunflower seed oil is required to produce a pound of oil.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

## Common Courtesy

Writer In Washington Post Has Commendation For Canadians

According to a writer in the Washington Post, Canada's rapid development in Canada has been due to the fact that the Canadian government has followed a well-ordered plan. While speed has been the watchword of the engineers since war erupted nearly four years ago, efficiency has definitely been the watchword of the Canadian government.

These pieces of news will come as a small but welcome reminder that there is no insular code of conduct than to be invariably courteous, not only on the part of those who come daily in contact with visitors from other countries in hotels and on trains as a matter of business, but on the part of all.

The writer referred to came to Canada and was impressed by the courtesy of the Canadian government officials with whom he came in touch. They probably did no more than they ought to do, and very likely did not consciously exert themselves to be courteous.—Guelph Mercury.

## Duke On A Bicycle

Tours The Country In His Minibike Capacity On A Bike

The Duke of Windsor is touring the country on his minibike, a bicycle which has a motor.

An experimental week's course for wives of Canadian serving men has been organized by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, as shown by moving pictures its history, social services and education, and the practical details of household budgeting homes in which they have been recognized in engineers' plans.

A bicycle collection might be made of vehicles which have played their part in affairs. There would be the elder Pitt touring the country in his one-horse pony at Walpole. There were the jaunting cars in which Parnell and others canvassed Ireland. There was Queen Anne's one-horse vehicle on which, on Swiss adventure, she drove like a jockey. There were the four-horse coaches in which so many candidates have toured their constituencies on polling day.

There was the wagonette in which Field Marshal Haig arrived at Westminster to begin his Parliamentary duties.

Manchester Guardian.

# Army Engineers Have Worked On Large Scale To Construct Military Camps Across Canada

HACKED out of wilderness and reared on bald prairie, dozens of modern military camps—each containing several hundred, thousands, or even tens of thousands—have mushroomed across Canada in the three years. A quarter of a million young Canadians in khaki today call these war-time cities homes. Expansion of pre-war projects and planning and construction of huge new camps to house the Canadian Army has been the gigantic task of the Royal Canadian Engineers. Their construction feats put the most prodigious engineering of the world to shame.

The best indication that the work of the Engineers has been on a grand scale has been the sudden bound to prominence of such pre-war way-stations as Debret, Borden, Dundurn, Petawawa, Valcartier, Shilo, and Farmash.

Even individual undertakings of the Engineers underscore the "big business" idea. The Camp Borden Music Theatre, which seats 5,200 and is one of the largest theatres in the country, is an engineer achievement.

The neat, grey-clad army camp, with its 100 buildings, gives no due to the story of Canadian resourcefulness and initiative which lie behind their overnight appearance on the Canadian scene. Rapid development of Canada into a modern military state has followed a well-ordered plan. While speed has been the watchword of the engineers since war erupted nearly four years ago, efficiency has definitely been the watchword of the Canadian government.

Weeks of painstaking study of water and power facilities in any Canadian district slated to receive a new camp guarantees that the camp will be built to the comfort and convenience of both the Canadian soldiers. Sites chosen for new camps sometimes present obstacles which must be hurdled before actual construction can begin. In such cases, the engineers have a word bell across the ground or uncompromisingly studded the site with huge boulders. The engineers set Nature right on these occasions.

Camp Debret is a typical example of engineer accomplishment. Where now paved roads are laid into a camp system, the engineers build buildings and roads of wood, stone and concrete. The camp is a mass of trees of forest stood before the war. The engineers moved in to make a modern military city of wilderness.

As far as a census-saw and a saw to toppling the forest, the engineers fed the trees into a portable sawmill and produced some of the lumber needed for the camp on the spot. Thousands of cubic feet of lumber were salvaged and the taxpayers' losses were accordingly.

The actual construction program has naturally given priority to such essential buildings as messes, sleeping quarters, entertainment buildings and messes of for-housing soldiers have been recognized in engineers' plans. Engineer-constructed theatres are favorite haunts at many larger camps.

Problems peculiar to individual camps have been met with resourcefulness often unequalled. One such example once posed a major problem at Camp Petawawa. The engineers rescued a few spare gasoline engine parts from a junk heap, and by an eagle eye and an eagle hand, taught their task with imagination, and produced a combination ice-utter and conveyor. This "Rube Goldberg" contraption lodged 4,000 tons of ice from the Ottawa river in the camp's ice house last winter.

## Peace In Wartime

Country Roads In England Now Safe For Pedestrians

A member of the Surrey Walking Club, and holder of many trophies, has revealed how completely the whole aspect of country roads has been transformed by the war.

He spent a recent week on a long tramp, staying at night at any wayside inn that was able to put him up. "None of the time did I feel unsafe," he said. "The roads were made, walls were built, trees were cut down, the road. The passing of a motor car was so rare that he caught himself pausing in his walk to look back at it as it sped past."

What interested him most was an enormous flock of sheep enjoying a siesta right in the middle of the roadway. He had not seen that for 40 years.—Nottingham Post.

Lard is made from about 16 per cent of the weight of the average butchered hog.

BRIG. N. D. LAMBERT



—Canadian Army photo.  
Deputy Quarter-Master General (A) in the Quartermaster General's branch of the Canadian Army, and officer administering the Royal Canadian Engineers.

## The Personal Touch

Mrs. Churchill Wrote Direct To Boys Who Collected Money

These are crowded days for the Prime Minister of England, but Mrs. Churchill has just shown that she can make time to give the personal touch to the small things.

Two West Riding boys, aged eight, recently organized a concert and raised £3.2d. They presented some of the money to Mrs. Churchill's Aid to Racial Fund, and promptly came an acknowledgment—not the formal custom acknowledgment, but a personal letter from Mrs. Churchill, which is very warm in its expression of their little effort.

There is the human touch which Mr. Churchill himself so often shows.

## Pineapple Design Quickly Memorized

7576



by Alice Brooks

This gossamer beauty of this lovely pineapple design is in no proportion to the size of the lace doily on which it is crocheted. In fine cotton each medallion is 10 inches in diameter and the lace is 10 inches in width, spread or scraft. Crocheted in string the doily makes a pillow top, a cover for a small stool, a mat or a cushion for a medallion; stitching.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents to Alice Brooks, 1027 1/2 McFarlin Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your address. Add a postage stamp. "Because of the slowness of the mails delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer."

By Alice Brooks, 1027 1/2 Post Office Savings Bank depositors in Great Britain had a balance of £1,000,000—£1,440,000,000: enough to buy 200,000 Spitfires.

## We Straddled Him With Depth Bombs... Here



R.C.A.F. Photo.

The crew of the first Liberator to score an attack on a U-boat since their R.C.A.F. "A" Squadron was equipped with the four-engined Liberator, report their success to the Intelligence officer, pointing to the gunner's chair where they "straddled" the submarine. Pictured is Pilot Officer R. H. Stevenson of Edmonton, co-pilot of the crew; Flight Sgt. H. B. Haynes of Toronto, the navigator; Flight Sgt. J. P. Perry of Georgetown, P.E.I., the wireless operator; Flight Sgt. Harry Kostuk of Edmonton, waist gunner; Warrant Officer Roy Hamer of Hamilton, radio operator; Warrant Officer W. E. Burgess, Winnipeg, top turret gunner, and Pilot Officer Bill Olson, Toronto, the navigator.



## Commercial Printing

Do not try to economize on necessary expenses. Neatly printed business stationery is just as important to your business as any other of your necessary expenses, and it is poor economy to do without it. Blank writing paper and forms on which your name is written in ink do not raise the prestige of your business. And if it's economy that you want, see us and find that our new prices are most reasonable.

## The Carbon Chronicle

### ANOTHER ONE ABOUT DAN COMES TO LIGHT

Grizzly Dan has written some tall tales about his "she-grizzly," but this one takes the cake.

And this is the way it was. Our friend Grizzly Dan was truly watching the manoeuvres of the daring youths at the air centre. It was parachute practice days, and there were hours of fun. Dan snatched a can of brown juice 10 feet away, turned to me with a smile. One boy in the minute had landed in his pose with a clever jump.

"Remind you of anything, Dan?"

I enquired eagerly.

"You," Dan replied. "You member my trained she-grizzly?"

Mary, I called her?"

"Yes," I said, "Seems to you using that expression?"

"That's what I did! All over the Rockies! You see, I had her trained to sit on a saddle, and she was better than the best pony in the world. Over the mountains we would go—me comfortably on her back.

"When we came to a spot where I thought we were grizzlies, I dismounted and took off the saddle. I would hide. Mary would get busy and shoot every bird in sight. She obeyed every word I said. She obeyed every word I said, instantly."

"Well, one day—and the doings out there made of it—she was carrying me at a gallop across a rocky, bumpy-bumpy across a bushy plateau. It was coming on dark, the bushes growing thicker and higher, and I was

foolishly guiding her with a tight grasp on the bridle rein. Suddenly I realized she had lifted me over the drop of a thousand feet straight down."

"Many gave the usual little squeak

indicating she was pleased, I—I then

came to the rocks below. Gosh!"

But a lightning idea flashed across my mind. "I'm never far from children! Don't worry, Dan. Just a few feet

from a gush of brown juice 10 feet away,

turned to me with a smile. One boy

in the minute had landed in his

pose with a clever jump."

"Remind you of anything, Dan?"

I enquired eagerly.

"You," Dan replied. "You member my trained she-grizzly?"

Mary, I called her?"

"Yes," I said, "Seems to you using that expression?"

"That's what I did! All over the

Rockies! You see, I had her trained

to sit on a saddle, and she was better

than the best pony in the world. Over

the mountains we would go—me comfor-

tably on her back.

"When we came to a spot where

I thought we were grizzlies, I dis-

mounted and took off the saddle. I

would hide. Mary would get busy

and shoot every bird in sight. She obeyed

every word I said. She obeyed

every word I said, instantly."

"Well, one day—and the doings out

there made of it—she was carrying

me at a gallop across a rocky, bumpy-bumpy across a bushy plateau.

It was coming on dark, the bushes

growing thicker and higher, and I was

foolishly guiding her with a tight

grasp on the bridle rein. Suddenly

I realized she had lifted me over the

drop of a thousand feet straight down."

"Many gave the usual little squeak

indicating she was pleased, I—I then

came to the rocks below. Gosh!"

But a lightning idea flashed across

my mind. "I'm never far from chil-

dren! Don't worry, Dan. Just a few

feet from a gush of brown juice 10 feet

away,

turned to me with a smile. One boy

in the minute had landed in his

pose with a clever jump."

"Remind you of anything, Dan?"

I enquired eagerly.

"You," Dan replied. "You member my trained she-grizzly?"

Mary, I called her?"

"Yes," I said, "Seems to you using

that expression?"

"That's what I did! All over the

Rockies! You see, I had her trained

to sit on a saddle, and she was better

than the best pony in the world. Over

the mountains we would go—me comfor-

tably on her back.

"When we came to a spot where

I thought we were grizzlies, I dis-

mounted and took off the saddle. I

would hide. Mary would get busy

and shoot every bird in sight. She obeyed

every word I said. She obeyed

every word I said, instantly."

"Well, one day—and the doings out

there made of it—she was carrying

me at a gallop across a rocky, bumpy-bumpy across a bushy plateau.

It was coming on dark, the bushes

growing thicker and higher, and I was

foolishly guiding her with a tight

grasp on the bridle rein. Suddenly

I realized she had lifted me over the

drop of a thousand feet straight down."

"Many gave the usual little squeak

indicating she was pleased, I—I then

came to the rocks below. Gosh!"

But a lightning idea flashed across

my mind. "I'm never far from chil-

dren! Don't worry, Dan. Just a few

feet from a gush of brown juice 10 feet

away,

turned to me with a smile. One boy

in the minute had landed in his

pose with a clever jump."

"Remind you of anything, Dan?"

I enquired eagerly.

"You," Dan replied. "You member my trained she-grizzly?"

Mary, I called her?"

"Yes," I said, "Seems to you using

that expression?"

"That's what I did! All over the

Rockies! You see, I had her trained

to sit on a saddle, and she was better

than the best pony in the world. Over

the mountains we would go—me comfor-

tably on her back.

"When we came to a spot where

I thought we were grizzlies, I dis-

mounted and took off the saddle. I

would hide. Mary would get busy

and shoot every bird in sight. She obeyed

every word I said. She obeyed

every word I said, instantly."

"Well, one day—and the doings out

there made of it—she was carrying

me at a gallop across a rocky, bumpy-bumpy across a bushy plateau.

It was coming on dark, the bushes

growing thicker and higher, and I was

foolishly guiding her with a tight

grasp on the bridle rein. Suddenly

I realized she had lifted me over the

drop of a thousand feet straight down."

"Many gave the usual little squeak

indicating she was pleased, I—I then

came to the rocks below. Gosh!"

But a lightning idea flashed across

my mind. "I'm never far from chil-

dren! Don't worry, Dan. Just a few

feet from a gush of brown juice 10 feet

away,

turned to me with a smile. One boy

in the minute had landed in his

pose with a clever jump."

"Remind you of anything, Dan?"

I enquired eagerly.

"You," Dan replied. "You member my trained she-grizzly?"

Mary, I called her?"

"Yes," I said, "Seems to you using

that expression?"

"That's what I did! All over the

Rockies! You see, I had her trained

to sit on a saddle, and she was better

than the best pony in the world. Over

the mountains we would go—me comfor-

tably on her back.

"When we came to a spot where

I thought we were grizzlies, I dis-

mounted and took off the saddle. I

would hide. Mary would get busy

and shoot every bird in sight. She obeyed

every word I said. She obeyed

every word I said, instantly."

"Well, one day—and the doings out

there made of it—she was carrying

me at a gallop across a rocky, bumpy-bumpy across a bushy plateau.

It was coming on dark, the bushes

growing thicker and higher, and I was

foolishly guiding her with a tight

grasp on the bridle rein. Suddenly

I realized she had lifted me over the

drop of a thousand feet straight down."

"Many gave the usual little squeak

indicating she was pleased, I—I then

came to the rocks below. Gosh!"

But a lightning idea flashed across

my mind. "I'm never far from chil-

dren! Don't worry, Dan. Just a few

feet from a gush of brown juice 10 feet

away,

turned to me with a smile. One boy

in the minute had landed in his

pose with a clever jump."

"Remind you of anything, Dan?"

I enquired eagerly.

"You," Dan replied. "You member my trained she-grizzly?"

Mary, I called her?"

"Yes," I said, "Seems to you using

that expression?"

"That's what I did! All over the

Rockies! You see, I had her trained

to sit on a saddle, and she was better

than the best pony in the world. Over

the mountains we would go—me comfor-

tably on her back.

"When we came to a spot where

I thought we were grizzlies, I dis-

mounted and took off the saddle. I

would hide. Mary would get busy

and shoot every bird in sight. She obeyed

every word I said. She obeyed

every word I said, instantly."

"Well, one day—and the doings out

there made of it—she was carrying

me at a gallop across a rocky, bumpy-bumpy across a bushy plateau.

It was coming on dark, the bushes

growing thicker and higher, and I was

foolishly guiding her with a tight

grasp on the bridle rein. Suddenly

I realized she had lifted me over the

drop of a thousand feet straight down."

"Many gave the usual little squeak

indicating she was pleased, I—I then

came to the rocks below. Gosh!"

But a lightning idea flashed across

my mind. "I'm never far from chil-

dren! Don't worry, Dan. Just a few

feet from a gush of brown juice 10 feet

away,

turned to me with a smile. One boy

in the minute had landed in his

pose with a clever jump."

"Remind you of anything, Dan?"

I enquired eagerly.

"You," Dan replied. "You member my trained she-grizzly?"

Mary, I called her?"

"Yes," I said, "Seems to you using

that expression?"

"That's what I did! All over the

Rockies! You see, I had her trained

to sit on a saddle, and she was better

than the best pony in the world. Over

the mountains we would go—me comfor-

tably on her back.

"When we came to a spot where

I thought we were grizzlies, I dis-

mounted and took off the saddle. I

would hide. Mary would get busy

and shoot every bird in sight. She obeyed

every word I said. She obeyed

every word I said, instantly."

"Well, one day—and the doings out

there made of it—she was carrying

me at a gallop across a rocky, bumpy-bumpy across a bushy plateau.

It was coming on dark, the bushes

growing thicker and higher, and I was

foolishly guiding her with a tight

grasp on the bridle rein. Suddenly

I realized she had lifted me over the

drop of a thousand feet straight down."

"Many gave the usual little squeak

indicating she was pleased, I—I then

came to the rocks below. Gosh!"

But a lightning idea flashed across

my mind. "I'm never far from chil-

dren! Don't worry, Dan. Just a few

feet from a gush of brown juice 10 feet

away,

turned to me with a smile. One boy

in the minute had landed in his

pose with a clever jump."

"Remind you of anything, Dan?"

I enquired eagerly.

"You," Dan replied. "You member my trained she-grizzly?"

Mary, I called her?"

"Yes," I said, "Seems to you using

that expression?"

"That's what I did! All over the

Rockies! You see, I had her trained

to sit on a saddle, and she was better

than the best pony in the world. Over

the mountains we would go—me comfor-

tably on her back.

"When we came to a spot where

I thought we were grizzlies, I dis-

mounted and took off the saddle. I

would hide. Mary would get busy

and shoot every bird in sight. She obeyed

every word I said. She obeyed

every word I said, instantly."

"Well, one day—and the doings out

## Comparison Of Bombing Costs For Air Battles

LONDON.—Evidence of economical employment of air power is revealed by the R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. assault on Hamburg, in which Germany's second city has been wrecked at a cost of 88 bombers and between 600 and 700 men.

A direct comparison of the R.A.F.'s feat with that of the Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain is not available for lack of a complete breakdown of Nazi losses over and around the British Isles.

However, several contrasts are outstanding. The R.A.F.'s and R.C.A.F.'s feat of dropping 9,500 tons of bombs on Hamburg in a few raids represents a larger expenditure than the Luftwaffe dumped upon London during the blitz period.

During the blitz, the Luftwaffe lost approximately 2,500 airplanes of all types. Although the R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. effort was directed on London, so it may be estimated that 1,200 of the planes were lost against the capital. That works out for a ratio of one plane per five tons of bombs delivered.

The R.A.F. and R.C.A.F.'s figures work out to one plane lost per 108 tons of bombs delivered. Nazi losses include both bombers and fighters, making the personnel losses lower per plane.

But the startling disparity in losses here makes up for the man-loss difference. Economy in time of delivery also stood out in the Hamburg raids, which averaged 45 to 50 minutes each. The R.A.F. is comparable only to the famous World War I preparatory artillery barrages, in which thousands of guns were massed for simultaneous blasts.

Figuring the average cost of an R.A.F. bomb at \$400,000 and the average cost of training the crew at an equal amount, the cost of destroying Hamburg roughly amounts to \$74,000,000.

German figures on casualties are believed to be low. Before the Hamburg raid, the Germans estimated about 8,000 dead. The London blitz casualties from approximately the same weight of bombs were three times that number. Stockholm rumors of the Hamburg casualties at 200,000 are also believed to be unreliable.

If the German figure is anywhere near correct, it presumably indicates a mass evacuation, possibly after the first attack. In the heaviest attack on Liverpool, May 10, 1941, 1,436 persons were killed.

In connection with the effect of the Hamburg attacks on civilian morale, it is believed they compare only with the several severe attacks on Liverpool, May 10, 1941, when the city's morale failed to break.

However, the Liverpool attacks were only a fraction as severe as those on Hamburg. Plymouth suffered an even more severe attack late in April, 1941, which forced partial evacuation of the city but morale was maintained.

### FRENCH FASCIST

Reported To Have Been Assassinated By Three unidentified Men

LONDON.—The Paris radio announced the assassination of Jean Moulin, secretary of the Détachement Français, French Popular party, by three unidentified men.

The broadcast, recorded by Reuters news agency, did not say when the assassination took place or give any details.

Portrait, his handbook and various headquarters have been the object of frequent attacks by French patriots in the past. The political leader's secretary was killed in Paris last August by members of the French underground.

### RETURN OF TERRITORY

LONDON.—T. V. Soong, Chinese foreign minister who is visiting Britain, told a press conference that China expects Manchuria and傅man to be returned to her after the war. When asked about the Chinese attitude toward Hong Kong, the British crown colony, he said he preferred "not to take notice of the question."

### USE CANADIAN WHEAT

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—The United States War Food Administration will supply 400,000 tons of Canadian wheat to California dairymen, who are critically short of feed, the state department of agriculture announced.

### NEW POSTAL SERVICE

Will Be of Benefit To Officers And Men On Merchant Ships

OTTAWA.—A new postal service to expedite the mailing of mail posted in Canada and addressed to officers and men serving on foreign-going merchant ships, was announced by Arthur Randles, director of merchant seamen.

The mail will be cleared through Montreal and should be addressed: Name of person, Name of vessel, C.O. Post Office Box 9000, Montreal, P.Q.

Mr. Randles said the arrangement will be of great benefit to the merchant service, to seamen and was made possible through the co-operation of Canadian postal authorities, naval postal services and the British ministry of transport.

### CHANGE POLICY

Allied Victories May Cause Sweden To Open Defense Of Nazis

STOCKHOLM.—Allied victories may be strong inducements to open defense of Germany.

Long governed by the wishes of the Nazi party to the south, political observers at Stockholm say that Sweden now might be ready to defend the Nazis, particularly if the planes were lost against the capital. That works out for a ratio of one plane per five tons of bombs delivered.

Reports that the government already had decided on the move are believed to be true. It is also thought possible that Germany already has been informed of the decision.

Now these observers believe that Sweden has only to decide when to make the decision. When and where Sweden makes the move, it will be her most important political step in three years.

## Air Strength Of Axis Said To Be Failing Fast

LONDON.—The best available statistics of German air strength revealed that the Allied many-front offensive is forcing the Luftwaffe to expand its planes at a rate almost double that of the Allies.

This estimate was made by an air specialist, conservative because it does not take into account the terrific blows to the German aircraft industry inflicted by British and American night bombers and the specialized American day bombers which were directed against the factories producing the Nazi top fighter plane—the Focke-Wulf-190.

Based on the estimated Nazi production at 20,000 planes a year maximum, but many experts suspect that the actual rate is not more than two-thirds of that.

Axial losses in June were 1,400 aircraft shot down in the European theatre, African theatre and Middle East. These losses were reported in British and American communiques. Russian communiques reported 2,302 German aircraft shot down on the Russian front.

Losses due to planes irreparably damaged, destroyed by ground strafing or wrecked in accidents, placed at an absolute minimum of one-third of the total and up to 100 more.

Under the most stringent and conservative assessment of all claims, the total German minimum losses were estimated at 2,400 a month.

An accurate estimate of German fighter and bomber losses was available for the European theatre only. The U.S. air force destroyed during July a minimum of 500 fighters with 150 more probably destroyed, and 111 German aircraft destroyed by the British and Canadians in the European theatre during July 103 were fighters or fighter bombers. This totals a minimum of 650 fighters and fighter bombers in one theatre alone.

The Germans were believed to have expended almost an entire month's fighter output in western Europe, almost certainly losing large numbers of fighters in Russia and the Mediterranean theatre.

It is estimated that Germany's first line air strength in western Europe, averaging 750 to 760 German fighters in western Europe are estimated at 250 which would mean that Fortresses which normally have the highest fighter score because they fight off waves of fighters in the sky, are 111 German aircraft destroyed by the British and Canadians in the European theatre during July 103 were fighters or fighter bombers. This totals a minimum of 650 fighters and fighter bombers in one theatre alone.

The Germans were believed to have expended almost an entire month's fighter output in western Europe, almost certainly losing large numbers of fighters in Russia and the Mediterranean theatre.

### Army Medico



—Canadian Army photo.

Accompanying Canadian Sicily invasion forces to the Middle East were Nursing Sisters of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps and Capt. Ross, a Canadian medical officer who first wanted to be commissioned in the Canadian Army as a medical officer. A graduate in medicine of the University of Toronto, Capt. Ross, 29, is the first Canadian to be first class, including good defensive training.

He discussed the possibility that the Germans will be forced to withdraw from the outer fringe of the Aegean islands, including Crete and Rhodes, and said the Nazi troops in Crete were the first class, including all key points on Crete, he said.

"The future depends on how far the Germans can go and what they may accomplish in the way of destroying communications," Gen. W. S. Shantz said.

The Middle East, which was placed under a good deal of strain during the North African coastal campaign, has "been idle" since the North Africa forces moved on to Tunisia and Italy, Gen. Shantz said.

Commenting on rumors of the establishment of a buffer state under the Vatican across Italy, Gen. Wil-

## Wilson's Army In Middle East Is Ready To March

CAIRO.—Future events in the Mediterranean theatre depend upon how far the Allied forces can go in Italy and Middle Eastern troops are ready for any development, Gen. Sir Maitland Wilson, commander-in-chief in the Middle East, said.

The newspaper says the pamphlets describe what would happen if a political shake-up like the Italian one were to be duplicated in Germany.

Under the title, "Give the Germans the true picture of what happened when Mussolini crashed," the circulars are graphic in their detail. They tell of the thousands of German war workers marching in a Hitler parade, shouting "We want peace!"

Hitter would resign and retire, the pamphlets say, and Goering, Hitler and Mussolini would be thrown to jail. "This is the message," the pamphlets continue, "would break into Nazi vitalis and distribute the foodstuffs among the people."

He told the newspaper, "I would hate to see it now that we are powerful enough to hit Germany."

"It is impossible to fortify future operations. All eyes are on Italy—will the Germans hold her in the winter?" Will Hitler collapse and make terms? "Will it be so with Germany able to make a peace?"

Gen. Wilson said the Middle East resources were at the disposal of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander-in-chief in the central Mediterranean theatre, "as long as he wants them."

"At the same time we have a certain amount of forces for occupation if we need them," Gen. Wilson said. "We've got to watch events closely and be prepared to take advantage of any opening that may occur."

### PROPAGANDA

Pamphlets Distributed In Germany Under Nose Of The Gestapo

STOCKHOLM.—A Swedish newspaper says thousands of propaganda pamphlets are being distributed throughout Germany under the very noses of the Gestapo.

The newspaper says the pamphlets describe what would happen if a political shake-up like the Italian one were to be duplicated in Germany.

Under the title, "Give the Germans the true picture of what happened when Mussolini crashed," the circulars are graphic in their detail. They tell of the thousands of German war workers marching in a Hitler parade, shouting "We want peace!"

Hitter would resign and retire, the pamphlets say, and Goering, Hitler and Mussolini would be thrown to jail. "This is the message," the pamphlets continue, "would break into Nazi vitalis and distribute the foodstuffs among the people."

He told the newspaper, "I would hate to see it now that we are powerful enough to hit Germany."

"It is impossible to fortify future operations. All eyes are on Italy—will the Germans hold her in the winter?" Will Hitler collapse and make terms? "Will it be so with Germany able to make a peace?"

Gen. Wilson said the Middle East resources were at the disposal of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander-in-chief in the central Mediterranean theatre, "as long as he wants them."

"At the same time we have a certain amount of forces for occupation if we need them," Gen. Wilson said. "We've got to watch events closely and be prepared to take advantage of any opening that may occur."

## Harvest Help May Be Moved By Use Of Trucks

EDMONTON.—Hugh McAfee, service officer, truck control, of the regional office of Wartime Price Board, said that farmers in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba may transport their grain to market by truck during harvesting operations if farmers first obtain special permits.

The special permit is for the period Aug.-Nov. 15 inclusive, and covers trucking of helpless grain, hay and grain to or from farms during harvesting operations. Mr. McAfee said the permit permission temporarily cancels an order disallowing truck transport of farm workers and applies only to the three prairie provinces.

Any problem faced in handling the 1943 grain crop "will be one of storage and not of transportation," George Stephen, chief executive, vice-president, Canadian Pacific Railways in charge of traffic, said in an interview here. "We do not anticipate any difficulty in moving the crop," he added.

Here on a business trip through the West, Mr. Stephen expects to return to Montreal at the end of August.

Recently announced reduction in grain freight rates by Canadian National Railways will have a beneficial effect on the movement of salvage from country points to processing mills, W. S. Kickley, of Winnipeg, supervisor of the grain division for western Canada, said here.

Mr. Kickley is here to confer with E. C. Fisher, regional organizer for northern Alberta and the Peace River block, B.C., and other organization heads by whom his job is to help service men and women follow world events with short attend courses covering discussion group techniques and current affairs.

They have been arranged by a joint committee composed of the Director of War Services, the Royal Canadian Air Force, representatives of the Canadian Association for Adult Education under the direction of Dr. E. A. Corlett, Director of the Canadian Legion Educational Service, and Col. the Hon. Wilfrid Ducey of Montreal, chairman.

In addition to educational officers, commanding officers of each unit in Canada will select one officer to attend the courses and to further the realization that the soldier who knows both how to fight and why he fights is a better soldier for his country.

Lectures will be W. H. Brittain, vice-principal of McGill University, H. McP. Clokier, University of Manitoba, W. J. McCurdy, University of Toronto, R. M. Galt, University of Waterloo, and R. W. McVittie, Inspector of Schools, Ottawa.

The first classes in English were held at Queen's University and Mount Allison University, early in August. Other courses will be at the University of Guelph, Aug. 12, 13, 14; the University of Toronto, Aug. 16, 17, 18; the University of Western Ontario, Aug. 22, 23; University of Manitoba, Aug. 27, 28, 29; the University of Saskatchewan, Sept. 2, 3, 4; University of Alberta, Sept. 8, 9, 10 and the University of British Columbia, Sept. 14, 15, 16.

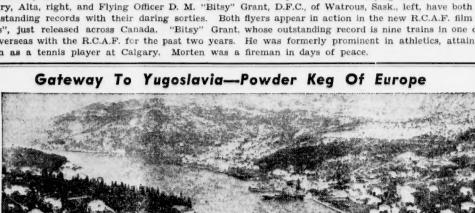
The primary aim of the course is to give instruction in discussion group techniques and provide practice in discussion methods as well as to make available latest information on current affairs and to suggest sources of available material for use in discussion groups.

**NEW BARLEY SHIPMENT**  
MORRIS, Man.—The first car of new barley was loaded at the Lows farm owned by Mr. and Mrs. John Lows, and shipped over Canadian National lines to the Manitoba wheat pool at Port Arthur. The shipment consists of 2,200 bushels and was grown by George J. Wiebe, J. G. Harmer and Isaac Chaponsky. Yield was 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

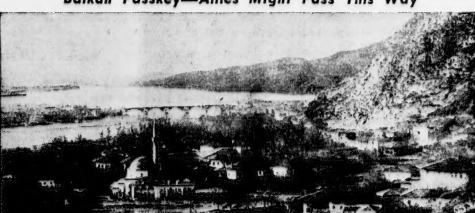


Trainbusters, both of them—these two Royal Canadian Air Force flyers are gallantly carrying the war against enemy lines of communication and transport in the occupied countries. Flying Officer J. A. Morton of Didsbury, Alta., right, and Flying Officer D. M. "Bitty" Grant, D.F.C., of Watrous, Sask., left, both have chalked up outstanding records with their daring sorties. Both flyers appear in action in the new R.C.A.F. film "Trainbusters," just released across Canada.



A view of the harbor of Ragusa, gateway to Yugoslavia and that country's seaport on the Adriatic, which used to be visited by thousands of tourists annually. Ragusa may play a more important role in European history if the Allies select this section of the coast for an invasion. From nearby mountain strongholds General Mihailovich's valiant guerrilla patriots would co-operate with an Allied landing.

### Balkan Paskey—Allies Might Pass This Way



Scutari, quaint Albanian town on a large lake adjoining Yugoslavia's southern frontier, has strategic value as the gateway for a possible Allied drive across southeastern Europe. The aim of such a drive would be to cut the Balkans off from Germany as the prelude to an invasion of the Reich itself.

## LENDING A HAND

This Town Said Off Its Coal And Went To Work

The train had been crowded and rather uncomfortable all day, but the two men in the end seat were so engrossed in conversation as to become completely oblivious of the jolts from them. Finally Tom tapped his friend, Frank, on the shoulder, and said:

"I'll tell you, Frank, our town just has me spoiled for ever wanting to live in any of our cities. We believe there's another place in all the prairies that's more friendly than ours."

"Well," said Frank, "I think that there's another place, but we have

been here for two years now."

"Well," Tom added, "and it isn't just that alone. You see, ours is a purely rural burg. We haven't any factories; we have no Dominion or Provincial buildings; we aren't even a railway junction point. Every homely man in Brambleton remembers that ours is just a town built on the trade of the farmers. I'll bet the farmer who bought his cattle in H.M.C. dockyard, but it has not been far outmoded. The new "room" simulates the sea at night, with friendly and enemy ships on the surface. In the center of the room—well, it's a room—there's a turntable which rotates to its captain's commands."

Training officers pose particular problems of warfare by maneuvering the convoys, and escort ships tracking submarines. Other training officers watch the results as they are mechanically diagrammed on paper.

The officers on the bridge—men who have been chosen for the command—have been taught to identify their own, or bridge staffs of ships in from the sea for a white to rout out the attackers to sink the ship if possible.

Of course, it is the battle-wise training officers who learn something. Under the stress of the imaginary battle, a trainee may come up with some new maneuvers that will be adopted by the navy's bag of tricks. If he does, it is quickly absorbed by the navy and passed along to where it will do the most good.

## Train Navy Men

A Ship On Shore Will Be Used For This Purpose

Just a few steps away from where the fighting vessels tie up to shore, a new ship is being put together on dry land. She'll never see the salt Atlantic, but many a sea battle will be fought from her bridges.

This new addition to the Royal Canadian Navy is an "action room"—the last word in the shore training of naval officers. What's more, the walls—it's actually a stainless building—conveys will be attached, freighters torpedoed and subs sunk, all in replica of what goes on out there in the real world.

It is the R.C.N.'s answer—or part of it—to the problem of how to instill sub-hunting experience into its crews before they have actually met up with a U-boat. Under development, the training "action room" system has reached its peak in the new structure that is expected to go into operation in a few days.

Its predecessor has been in action since 1940, but it is in H.M.C. dockyard, but it has not been far outmoded. The new "room" simulates the sea at night, with friendly and enemy ships on the surface. In the center of the room—well, it's a room—there's a turntable which rotates to its captain's commands."

Training officers pose particular problems of warfare by maneuvering the convoys, and escort ships tracking submarines. Other training officers watch the results as they are mechanically diagrammed on paper.

The officers on the bridge—men who have been chosen for the command—have been taught to identify their own, or bridge staffs of ships in from the sea for a white to rout out the attackers to sink the ship if possible.

Of course, it is the battle-wise training officers who learn something. Under the stress of the imaginary battle, a trainee may come up with some new maneuvers that will be adopted by the navy's bag of tricks. If he does, it is quickly absorbed by the navy and passed along to where it will do the most good.

## Weed Infestation

Is Generally Considered To Be Evidence Of Neglect

There are countries where land ownership is not outright and the farmer's tenure can be terminated if he fails to keep it in good order; there is no legislation taken as sufficient evidence of neglect.

In Canada there are situations where land reverting to mortgage holders may continue under the occupancy of the farmer, who accepts supervision of his operations from the holders, becoming productive again in many cases.

In all western and some eastern provinces there are weed control boards which determine what the farmers would give their time gratis. They decided that every afternoon when the business places in town would be run out with a certain amount of time for the weeding, clerks, and that likely there would not be many more to do, and the farmers in their busy soil could come to town.

With this they set up a fair-sized committee and then subdivided it so as to handle different aspects of the work. The first to be taken care of was the weeding of the fields, and the men would decide just what would be done with the funds. It was understood that the first thing the farmers would give their time gratis.

The farmers would then be asked each day, and if it stayed dry, they would work until it was done. Not many of them would work on sunny days for, they certainly found that stocking—nearly all the work done by the farmers—was not well hardened.

After a while, I forgot to tell you that there was a committee of women who looked after the "cats" who were to be used for the work, their committee was one of the most important."

Now, Frank, I'll tell you what they did with the money when the season was over? The money was given to the women.

"But say, Frank, hand me that hat quick. I don't remember how time was spent. And I'll take a guess. See you at the Trustees convention. So long." And in a jiffy Tom was off the train, and his curly head was gone.

Frank waited for a friend as he walked away from the train. He noticed the air of friendliness that was apparent on every hand. Then he settled his hat, and, rather musingly, and this is what he said to himself, "That's it. That's it. The greatest weakness of all—the personal equation—requires special attention. Weeds are no trifles in the national economy."

## A NEW FOOD

The most unusual new food to be found in some time is the new canned "butter" developed by the U.S. army research laboratory. It is made with fresh curd cheese and milk powder.

Many persons less than two centuries ago believed the bones of prehistoric animals, dug up from time to time, belonged to an extinct race of monstrous men.

New shoes appearing in Britain have sole of wood about the thickness of crepe rubber partially covered with leather to lessen noise and facilitate repairing.

Among commodities which India is sending to Russia are Jute, ground-nut, tea, hides, shablae and a variety of manufactures ranging from cotton to rayon. One recent order, alone, was for 11,000,000 gunny sacks.

New shoes appearing in Britain

## Army Gets Skilled Cooks From CWAC School



—Canadian Army Photo.  
Canadian Army Photo.  
Canadian Army Photo.

Canadian Army officials make certain soldiers are served nourishing, well-prepared meals. Toward this end, cooking schools for members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps have been organized throughout Canada. Above right, Pte. Katherine Ziemann of Preston, Ont., is pictured at the Cooking School at Kitchener, Ont., as she removes muffins from the oven under supervision of Staff-Sgt. Besse Bounsell of Ottawa, Officer-in-charge of the Kitchener school.

"Mom, I miss your apple pie," is she instructed. V.A.D.'s in invaliding, cooking. She is assisted by S-Sgt. Besse Bounsell, of Ottawa, Sgt. William R. Wybrow of St. Mary's, Ont., and S-Sgt. Lawrence W. Merritt of Hamilton, Ont.

Not only do the girls learn the gentle art of making pastries, puddings, salads, soups and sauces but, incidentally, the male, and incidentally the female, head, but they acquaint themselves with the various cuts of meat, and learn how such can be best cooked. They are also taught how to make soups.

Further training includes indenting for supplies and a knowledge of the Orderly System of Messing. Only essential training is given in the training kitchens, in order that the girls, when posted, will find themselves able to cope with any type of kitchen set-up.

The course is of eight weeks duration, with two classes operating at one time, four weeks apart. Although the larger portion of this time is given over to actual practical work, the girls are given hours of study in the lecture room.

If the girls are successful in their course, and they usually are, because they are enthusiastic about their work, they are awarded certificates qualifying them for CWAC work, trades pay. Top students are upgraded with an advanced course in Hospital Cookery.

## India's Government

### GEMS OF THOUGHT

#### QUOTATIONS

To select well among old things is always good to invest new ones.

—Trubetskoy

Selected thoughts depend for their flavor upon the terseness of their expression, for thoughts are grains of sugar or salt, that must be melted in a drop of water.—Seneca

What is never too often repeated will never be sufficiently repeated.

—Seneca

The poet's line, "Order is heaven's first law," is so eternally true, so axiomatic, that it has become a truism; and its wisdom is as obvious in religion and scholarship as in astronomy or mathematics.—Mark Baker, Eddy.

The wisdom of the wise and the experience of ages may be preserved by quotation.—Disraeli

Every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.—Samuel Johnson.

—Samuel Johnson



